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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/560,385	01/12/2007	Michael Glen Orchard	AC-51-US	3846
50446	7590	04/09/2010	EXAMINER	
HOXIE & ASSOCIATES LLC 75 MAIN STREET , SUITE 301 MILLBURN, NJ 07041			MABRY, JOHN	
ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER			
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MAIL DATE	DELIVERY MODE			
			04/09/2010	PAPER

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Office Action Summary	Application No. 10/560,385	Applicant(s) ORCHARD, MICHAEL GLEN
	Examiner JOHN MABRY	Art Unit 1625

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --
Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If no period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133).
- Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on 01 February 2010.
 2a) This action is FINAL. 2b) This action is non-final.
 3) Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) Claim(s) 1-4,6,7 and 23-38 is/are pending in the application.
 4a) Of the above claim(s) 7 and 24-38 is/are withdrawn from consideration.
 5) Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
 6) Claim(s) 1-4,6 and 23 is/are rejected.
 7) Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
 8) Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
 10) The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) accepted or b) objected to by the Examiner.
 Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
 Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
 11) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
 a) All b) Some * c) None of:
 1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

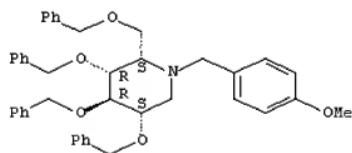
- 1) Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
 2) Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
 3) Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/06)
 Paper No(s)/Mail Date 12/13/05; 10/20/07
- 4) Interview Summary (PTO-413)
 Paper No(s)/Mail Date: _____
 5) Notice of Informal Patent Application
 6) Other: _____

DETAILED ACTION

Examiner's Response

Applicant's response on February 1, 2010 filed in response to the Election/Restriction dated December 30, 2009 has been received and duly noted. The Examiner acknowledges Applicants' election of Group I with traverse. The Applicant argues that reference and examples that Examiner provided of EP 0,536,402 in which the restriction requirement was the basis does not fall within Applicant's claimed invention.

However, Examiner would like to bring compounds as disclosed in WO 02/055498 (PTO-1449) which are certainly relevant prior art. See Example 15 on page 26 and claims 1-21 on pages 28-30 and thus the instant invention is not a contribution over the prior art. The alkoxy substituent on the phenyl group of R teaches C1-C6 alkoxy group (see claim 1 of WO '498).



The claimed invention are not so linked as to form a single general inventive concept and there is a lack of unity of invention because they lack a common core structure and the technical features present fail to define a contribution over the prior

Art Unit: 1625

art. Accordingly, unity of invention is considered to be lacking and restriction of the invention in accordance with the rules of unity of invention is considered to be proper.

Therefore, since the claims do not relate to a single general inventive concept under PCT Rule 13.1 and lack the same or corresponding special technical features, the claims lack unity of invention and should be limited to only one invention.

The method of treatment and process of making claims are not considered in this Office Action.

In view of this response, the status of the rejections/objections of record is as follows:

Status of the Claims

Claims 1-4, 6 and 23 are pending and rejected.

Claims 5 and 8-22 have been cancelled.

Claims 7 and 24-38 are directed towards non-elected subject matter.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 112

The following is a quotation of the first paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112:

The specification shall contain a written description of the invention, and of the manner and process of making and using it, in such full, clear, concise, and exact terms as to enable any person skilled in the art to which it pertains, or with which it is most nearly connected, to make and use the same and shall set forth the best mode contemplated by the inventor of carrying out his invention.

Claims 1-4 and 6 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, first paragraph, because the specification, while being enabling for "salts", does not reasonably provide enablement

for "prodrugs". The specification does not enable any person skilled in the art to which it pertains, or with which it is most nearly connected, to make the invention commensurate in scope with these claims.

The nature of the invention in the instant case has claims which embrace 1-benzilpiperidine compounds. The scope of "prodrug" is not adequately enabled. Applicants provide no guidance as how the compounds are made more active *in vivo*. The choice of a "prodrug" will vary from drug to drug. Therefore, more than minimal routine experimentation would be required to determine which prodrugs will be suitable for the instant invention.

The instant compounds of formula (I) wherein the prodrugs are not described in the disclosure in such a way the one of ordinary skill in the art would know how to prepare the various compounds suggested by said claims. In view of the lack of direction provided in the specification regarding starting materials, the lack of working examples, and the general unpredictability of chemical reactions, it would take an undue amount of experimentation for one skilled in the art to make the claimed compounds and therefore practice the invention.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

- (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

The factual inquiries set forth in *Graham v. John Deere Co.*, 383 U.S. 1, 148 USPQ 459 (1966), that are applied for establishing a background for determining obviousness under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) are summarized as follows:

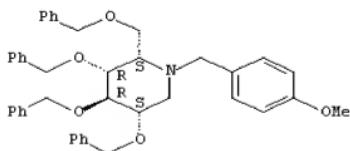
1. Determining the scope and contents of the prior art.
2. Ascertaining the differences between the prior art and the claims at issue.
3. Resolving the level of ordinary skill in the pertinent art.
4. Considering objective evidence present in the application indicating obviousness or nonobviousness.

Claim 23 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over WO 02/055498 (PTO-1449).

The instant application claims compounds of Formula III where P=a protecting group (benzyl) and R=methylphenyl substituted by OR1 wherein R1=C4-C5 alkyl.

Scope & Content of Prior Art MPEP 2141.01

WO '498 discloses compounds of Formula III where P=a protecting group (benzyl) and R=methylphenyl substituted by OR1 wherein R1=CH₃ (see Example 15 on page 26).



Differences between Prior Art & the Claims MPEP 2141.02

WO '498 differs with the instant application at the R1 position: WO '498's R1 being C1 versus Applicant's C4-C5. The alkoxy substituent (OR1) on the phenyl group of R teaches C1-C6 alkoxy group (see claim 1 of WO '498).

The MPEP 2144.09 which states: Compounds which are homologs (compounds differing regularly by the successive addition of the same chemical group, e.g., by -CH₂- groups) are generally of sufficiently close structural similarity that there is a presumed expectation that such compounds possess similar properties. *In re Wilder*, 563 F.2d 457, 195 USPQ 426 (CCPA 1977).

Prima Facie Obviousness, Rational & Motivation MPEP 2142-2413

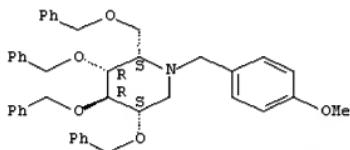
An artisan of ordinary skill would be motivated to achieve the compounds of claimed Formulae I and III using the disclosed species and teachings of WO '498.

Claims 1-4, 6 and 23 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over WO 02/055498 (PTO-1449).

The instant application claims compounds of Formula I where P=a protecting group (benzyl) or hydroxyl groups are not protected and R=methylphenyl substituted by OR1 wherein R1=C4-C5 alkyl.

Scope & Content of Prior Art MPEP 2141.01

WO '498 discloses compounds of Formulae I and III where P=a protecting group (benzyl) and R=methylphenyl substituted by OR1 wherein R1=CH3 (see Example 15 on page 26).



Differences between Prior Art & the Claims MPEP 2141.02

WO '498 differs with the instant application at the R1 position: WO '498's R1 being C1 versus Applicant's C4-C5. The alkoxy substituent (OR1) on the phenyl group of R teaches C1-C6 alkoxy group (see claim 1 of WO '498).

The MPEP 2144.09 which states: Compounds which are homologs (compounds differing regularly by the successive addition of the same chemical group, e.g., by -CH₂- groups) are generally of sufficiently close structural similarity that there is a presumed expectation that such compounds possess similar properties. *In re Wilder*, 563 F.2d 457, 195 USPQ 426 (CCPA 1977).

WO '498 differs with the instant application at the hydroxyl groups on the piperidinyl ring: WO '498's O-P groups versus Applicant's O-H group. However, WO

'498 teaches the absence of the protecting groups resulting in just O-H group attached to the piperidinyl ring (see Formula I on page 3 through line 40 of page 4).

Prima Facie Obviousness, Rational & Motivation MPEP 2142-2413

An artisan of ordinary skill would be motivated to achieve the compounds of claimed Formulae I and III using the disclosed species and teachings of WO '498.

The key to supporting any rejection under 35 U.S.C. 103 is the clear articulation of the reason(s) why the claimed invention would have been obvious. The Supreme Court in KSR noted that the analysis supporting a rejection under 35 U.S.C. 103 should be made explicit. The Court quoting In re Kahn, 441 F.3d 977, 988, 78 USPQ2d 1329, 1336 (Fed. Cir. 2006), stated that "[R]ejections on obviousness cannot be sustained by mere conclusory statements; instead, there must be some articulated reasoning with some rational underpinning to support the legal conclusion of obviousness." KSR, 550 U.S. at ___, 82 USPQ2d at 1396. Exemplary rationales that may support a conclusion of obviousness include:

- (A) Combining prior art elements according to known methods to yield predictable results;
- (B) Simple substitution of one known element for another to obtain predictable results;
- (C) Use of known technique to improve similar devices (methods, or products) in the same way;

- (D) Applying a known technique to a known device (method, or product) ready for improvement to yield predictable results;
- (E) "Obvious to try" – choosing from a finite number of identified, predictable solutions, with a reasonable expectation of success;
- (F) Known work in one field of endeavor may prompt variations of it for use in either the same field or a different one based on design incentives or other market forces if the variations are predictable to one of ordinary skill in the art;
- (G) Some teaching, suggestion, or motivation in the prior art that would have led one of ordinary skill to modify the prior art reference or to combine prior art reference teachings to arrive at the claimed invention. See MPEP § 2143 for a discussion of the rationales listed above along with examples illustrating how the cited rationales may be used to support a finding of obviousness. See also MPEP § 2144- §2144.09 for additional guidance regarding support for obviousness determinations.

The aforementioned reasons above describe rationales that support a conclusion of obviousness based upon the KSR International Co. v. Teleflex Inc. decision. Letters (A) - (E) rationale is supported above.

This application currently names joint inventors. In considering patentability of the claims under 35 U.S.C. 103(a), the examiner presumes that the subject matter of the various claims was commonly owned at the time any inventions covered therein

Art Unit: 1625

were made absent any evidence to the contrary. Applicant is advised of the obligation under 37 CFR 1.56 to point out the inventor and invention dates of each claim that was not commonly owned at the time a later invention was made in order for the examiner to consider the applicability of 35 U.S.C. 103(c) and potential 35 U.S.C. 102(e), (f) or (g) prior art under 35 U.S.C. 103(a).

Double Patenting

The nonstatutory double patenting rejection is based on a judicially created doctrine grounded in public policy (a policy reflected in the statute) so as to prevent the unjustified or improper timewise extension of the "right to exclude" granted by a patent and to prevent possible harassment by multiple assignees. A nonstatutory obviousness-type double patenting rejection is appropriate where the conflicting claims are not identical, but at least one examined application claim is not patentably distinct from the reference claim(s) because the examined application claim is either anticipated by, or would have been obvious over, the reference claim(s). See, e.g., *In re Berg*, 140 F.3d 1428, 46 USPQ2d 1226 (Fed. Cir. 1998); *In re Goodman*, 11 F.3d 1046, 29 USPQ2d 2010 (Fed. Cir. 1993); *In re Longi*, 759 F.2d 887, 225 USPQ 645 (Fed. Cir. 1985); *In re Van Ornum*, 686 F.2d 937, 214 USPQ 761 (CCPA 1982); *In re Vogel*, 422 F.2d 438, 164 USPQ 619 (CCPA 1970); and *In re Thorington*, 418 F.2d 528, 163 USPQ 644 (CCPA 1969).

A timely filed terminal disclaimer in compliance with 37 CFR 1.321(c) or 1.321(d) may be used to overcome an actual or provisional rejection based on a nonstatutory double patenting ground provided the conflicting application or patent either is shown to be commonly owned with this application, or claims an invention made as a result of activities undertaken within the scope of a joint research agreement.

Effective January 1, 1994, a registered attorney or agent of record may sign a terminal disclaimer. A terminal disclaimer signed by the assignee must fully comply with 37 CFR 3.73(b).

Claims 1-4, 6 and 23 are provisionally rejected on the ground of nonstatutory obviousness-type double patenting as being unpatentable over claim 1-10 and 13 of copending Application No. 10/522,208. Although the conflicting claims are not identical, they are not patentably distinct from each other because of the following.

US case 10/522,208 claims compounds of Formulae I and III where P=a protecting group or hydroxyl groups are not protected and R=methylphenyl substituted by OR1 wherein R1=C4-C5 alkyl.

This is a provisional obviousness-type double patenting rejection because the conflicting claims have not in fact been patented.

Conclusion

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to John Mabry, PhD whose telephone number is (571) 270-1967. The examiner can normally be reached on M-F from 9am to 5pm.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the Examiner's primary examiner can be reached at (571) 272-0684, first, or the Examiner's supervisor, Janet Andres, PhD, can be reached at (571) 272-0867. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Application/Control Number: 10/560,385
Art Unit: 1625

Page 12

/John Mabry/
Examiner
Art Unit 1625

/Rita J. Desai/
Primary Examiner, Art Unit 1625